## Bueinteo Notices.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, -In every possi SINGER'S

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If M. Sixuna & Clo., No. 225 for all way,

class?

FALL CARPETINGS. - PETERSON & HUMPHREY. No. 204 Frontier man 's forge', are now prepared to exhibit the name that of Canto To, the Fall's importation; if realistic to the contract of the contract of

The results of the second of t

AUGUST, this Warm and Sultry Month, when Ladles town the City for the Country—They may not be town to cave and those I did Rubbons, tack, I have also also also be sufficient. The next Sc., I have also will be sure to sed town. The next Soc. I have sultry also be sufficient. But the set is set to be supported by the set of the se

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-PROMPT RELIEF.-No. scener do the sensebug Pr. La ufference the system throngs the fluing which prevade it, than the stomach and bow's beam to perform their duties viscoundy, the appetie returns, and new life secure infused into the patient.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S NEWLY INVENTED

Price #12.
a who have the Blue Vitrie Batteries can have them rewith the Crists Battery for #1. Can be spithy Express part of the Union Battery, No. 77 Can Astron. N. Y.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, No. 77 Can Astron. N. Y.

Planes and Melophons from eight different

manufacturers—making the lerger search out in the off;—
besides 15 Secon fand Plance of a word will be sold at
price that dely competition. Plance to rest and test allowed
on produces, at B. V. Trans's, No. 3.5 Broadway,
Plance transit, to parred, positively, bound and moved. Cash paid
for Secon trained fluores. Studie at reduced forces.

Wies - Hair-Dyr - Wies, - Date leton's With and Terpers have improvement to parallar to their house. They are calebrates all now the world for these graveful beauty besses and durability—diving to a charm. The large t and by the state of the world. Twelve provide now after applying all functions to the world. Twelve provide now after applying all functions. No. 281 treadway.

YELLOW FLYER.—When hessitude and weariness, when chily fits and isationness of everything a sound; when fainties, fits and isationness of everything a sound; when fainties, girdness, fushing of the face is those of the Oyee, pane is the eye allowed lower out of the foreused; when with those we have point the back debility and sightly, there must be no the 18st. If these he not the symptoms of Yedlow Fewer they received advocable to see that Reasonaria. Price cannot be toneous awallowed. Two or three such doses, and pleety of facility face greater as a face of the Reasonaria. Price cannot be toneous awallowed. Two or three such doses, and pleety of facility face greater as a face of the example of the reacher that the vacenations will proceed in propriety of this course. It all cases the Brandenter Price print and inviscourse the blood, and should always be resured to be those of a contine habit.

Solo at the process of the No. 45 Cannots, Brandenter's Building; of Bushowshite, No. 45 Cannots, Brandenter's Building; of Bushowshite No. 240 Bowe y and 241 Hussonst also, by fire Bushes, vo. 125 Futionst. Brookstyn 19 D. Warlott No. 85 Hussonst cover of Lewis, by T. W. Dycatt K. Sons Fan donness and by all respectable Gruppite and men his we have in the Linds. VELLOW FEVER .- When Inssitude and weari-

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, ROTARY Locks &c.—Norchasts Backers, and others describe perfect security and of the aid things are invited to exhibit our stock of Alun. Facult Safes, see Rotay Locks to Decaling Bong Doors Sundajous teathennials of their aspectionty over all others need to use, will be exhibited.

Alexandra Retries.

HOLMES VALUATINE & BUTLER, No 90 and 92 Mand-mister.

HUSBAND'S CALCENED MAGNESIA is three three the strength of the common Magnesia, and it clear or un-blessent tests. Four distributions after metals and a Would's fair metal assumed, as being the best in the market For sale by the Drussias generally, and wheleads by the market factors. J. Hunsawa, Failadelpais.

TO WHOLESALE

AND CONSTRUCCISTS.

AND CONSTRUCTISTS.
PARKES & PARK.

No. St Breadway, N. Y. make the attention of close buyers to their immerse crock of European and American
PAINT WESCHERS,
the cost complete assertment is closer hemisphere, at and has been proprieted by Frontiers, at the average of 100 grove
BARNES & PARK. N. Y. Character and San Francisco.

Wigs! Wigs! Wigs: 1-5,000 of those invisible to be used for the barrane of the barranel particles to the fire or charge conf. Five Medical and led for their barranel temperatures Bewere effectively as Brashway to Like United Burds, Curla &c. Copy the approximate

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 codes and 10 cents) FOR

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1856.

ADVIRGISEMANTS by THE DATE THEORY MANT be handled in before ten o'clock in the evening in order to score their appearance the following merring.

There were 2,797 head of perf cuitle at the yards in Fosty-fourth street ye berday, the choice of for the beef. This is about bull a cont higher than prices equivalent to 8@9e a pound. The follow ing exhibit will show those who will have nothing but choice cuts of beaf why they have to pay so high for then -it is because nobody will buy anything but choice curs. It is the universal complaiet of all the first-class butchers that they cannot cell their coarse ment, and " plates and marcis" are a drug upon the packors hands at six ceats a pound. Now, a good be lock, whose quarters will weigh 800 fb, will cut up ned sell at about the fellouise fentes:

		20 14	0.0
Parts of the Reef	Weight	Price P. B.	Amanut
Ribe	1 1 16	130	# To 97
Risand loke	120 16	NO.	36.97
Chrete	140 10	tic.	6-49
Butteese tump and sock	et in the th	95.	41.70
Plates at d avel	00.46	0.5	0.41
Sheadarre clade and brief	et 100 th	tic	6.6
Tota of siriou and fat	45.75	Co	37.6%
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Hide	SALARA SEP (D)		7 30
Pa	***** (P) (D)	НC	8.27
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The Bullock at He & H casts \$8 - solls for ...... \$2.11 Now it is a fact that a great portion of the above rate: at 6, 8 and 9 cents is equally good, and would be more economical at the same psice per pound. that that rated at 13 c-nts; but fashion dicrates, and folly buys ribs and lones, and for this the butcher must charge high, because he cannot get anybedy to buy the other parts at cost. And so fashen and felly keep up the price of Bost.

The S-nate yesterday did nothing of importance except passing, by a vote of 35 to 11, the bull regulating the compensation of Members of Courtess.

In the Home, the bul extending the Adam Printing Press Patent was adopted by 40 major'ts The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bili came back from the Senate and was cornestly deba ed in Committee. The House or Committee) adhered to its former action, refusing to pay the Kanens Legislature and Jud stary, un less the treasen prosecutions are abandoned. The final vote will be taken to-day.

We give this morning two weeks' later news from Canfersia. The Va flance Coop nixtee was in full power, and all atompts of the Governor to induce them to abdigate had failed. Judge Ferry wer still in their harder but it was thought that to would not be executed. Several new errests and hipments of stopected regues had been made by the Committee Very destructive fives had occurred, whereby Planapoints 'Neverta and Georgetown were takeded almost to profiliation. The loss at Nevada is world has tween two and three cathairs. Nearly two busdied bullelegs were des reped at Placerville, a co the loss was estimated at \$1,000,000. The last at Orgetown was estimated at \$100,000. A large fire her also taken place at Maryaville; loss & 60. 0(0. The mines are presperses, except for lack of poster. The first returns of the grain barvest are Coming in. It is believed that the crops of this

year will be larger than those of any previous year The quality of the grain is excellent. The nominations of Buchsuan and Fremont had been received, and the Democracy had held a ratification meeting at San Francisco. They stock protty hard en the Pacific Rullroad dodge, and will be very bkely to take reverge at the polls. Col. Fremont was entaustastically bailed, though the Republican party car hardly boast of an organization as set. Tr. Know Nothings will hold their State Convention on the 2d of September; the Democrats on the 7th; end the Republicans on the 27th of August. Candidates are to be nominated for two members of Congress, a Clark of the Supreme Court, a Superinterdent of Public Instruction, a State Prisor Director, and four Presidential Electors. From Oregon we hear little that is new. The

Incian troubles stem to be over.

We have recently added to our list of campaign decuments the following:

1. JAMES BUCHANAN, His Doctrines and Policy, as exhibited by Himself and his Friends. Tais pamphlet is made up of Mr. Buchanan's celebrated Federal Cratica, delivered by him before the Washingtonian Association of Lancaster, Pa., on the 4th of Jun, 1815-a document which thoroughly exposes and returns the false pretense of the several Lives of Mr Buchanan put forth by his supporters that he was not an arcent and conspicuons Federalist and opponent of the last War with Great Britain. We esteen Mr Buchanau no whit the worse for his consistent and determined opposition to the Democratic Administrations of Jeffersen and Mad sen and the War of 1812; but the prevarientions, glosses and pleitive felsehoeds whereby his friends week to core al his vehement ati War Federniem are dishocoreble and demand xposure. A k every ele Democrat to read his Lancaster Oration They will not find it in any Lie published by his supporters, though speeches of far bas sign figuree and signr are therein set

Next follows the Orbind Manifesto, in which Me. Bachasan appears as a modern Fillibuster ready to pay One Hundred and Twenty Mulions of Dollate for Cube, in order to guard against the possible en anciention of her Slaves, and if Spain refuses to will be advocates the forcible setzure and appropriation of the t-land, is next given in full; then the Cincinnais Platform, into which Mr. B. has resolved tunnelf, with his little Speech indersing the same: and Wis 's Speech at Richmond, indorsing Buchanan's nomination from the negrobrecoing stand point, also Builty Brooks's indorsement of Bechang's comication and Buchanan's apology for Brooks's attack on Sumner, with a frierdly statement of Mr B'e reasons for remaining a bachelor, complete this pamphlet-all made up of Mr. Buchauau's own statements of his views and purposes, or those of his devoted friends. We believe to publication has yet appeared which en to a clearer or fairer light on the Man and the Platterm than at s, which is compressed into 16 pages, and sold for \$11 per hundred, or \$10 per

2 The Border Ruffian Code in Kausas authenticoted by the attentions of Meesrs Collamer, Grav. Cal own. Ts; pan, Colfax and Cragin, Men bets of Cot gross, is printed to another pamphlet, with Lt Gov Roberta's letter disseeding and expectes Teem's and Douglas's bill for the parification of Kelva-, as they term it; the Pintforms of the three Nettona' Conventions and the L tiers of New Unrk Duily Cribme Mers. Franct Buchanan and Fulmere accepig the rate poetrie com rations for President, and Me a showing the Free, Slave and yet undecided perform of our country, respectively. This pac pilet a bich or, bt to be in the bards of every unter, is also afferded for \$10 per thousand or \$11

The Life of Fr mont in German we hope to have tood, to any-as say tate to-morrow.

We need tardly add that, having stereotyped which sold at prices equivalent to bea cents up and the Compaign Life of Fremont, the Report of the hansas I testigating Commuter, the Speeches of the week before. The ordinery qualities sold for SEWARD, SUMNER and COLFAX, on the Border Poffice Usurperion in Kaneas, and the crimes thence conting, they can at all times be supplied and quantity.

Friends of the Cause and its Standard Bearers

Th Hon. John R Thurson of New Jersey war seen fit to make a speech in the Senate thended to prove that Col Fremont was not the e sque or of Callornia, we copy into to-day's TRIBUNE the steement of Capt Wm D. Pheles of the back Mescox, who was on the California coast in 1846, the unboat the struggle between the Mexicans at othe Yackees for mastery therein, and allo speaks from personal observation with nami est intelligence and truth. His letter will be found esepty interesting, and will command g resal attention and crents.

Separer Thomson is not a discoverer, though his relative, Com Stockton may be a conqueror. We believe it was Capt Schoock of the U S. Nevy who first ci-covered and proclaimed that Fremont had little or no part in the conquest of Californis-trat this was the work of the Naval Lebt emen exclusively. We forget whether it was before or after this hat some equally astute genius discover the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains! Now Fremont's ewa flictal report gives not the least intimation of a claum on his part of any original discovery in the pr mass. He was sest out to explore the great eret to wilde rece and reduce it to the domain of Science-which he did, but he had no thought of lev strig to we and married pa see through the Rocky Maustai s but rather of describing and locating with a leating accuracy those already known. Just see how he puts the matter in his offic at Re-

as p. 7, 1842 - We left our excomponent with the ig out. As we rose from the bed of the creek, as on the of the mountains stretched gradulation up, the white peaks glittering in the Tie, hat been better in the a k weather to have few cays, and it had been amoring on while it rained in the plants. We cound by the again struck the Sweet Water-here out is swift stream, with a more open wall the state of the s I had not polyi usly seen

in has the county ever which we have passed or case to pentially of the compact manasters. I have out on all reges making the uplaces very hard by in the escalpments which border the or even alternating with a lighter-dered at an inchestion of 45 deg.; the beds varying At a strate, the game frequenty has the

mosses begin to dispute the hills with them. The evering was damp and unpleasant—the thermometer, at 10 o'clock, being at 36 deg, and the grass wet with a heavy dew. Our astronomical observations placed this encapperent in longitude 109 deg, 21 min. 32 seek, and latitude 42 deg, 22 min. blace.

and latitude 42 deg. 27 min. No sec.

"Early in the morbing we resumed our journey, the
"Early in the morbing we resumed our journey, the
wither still cloudy, with occasional rain. Our gentral course was west, as I had determined to crist the
dividing riege by a bridle path among the country
more immediately at the fact of the mountains, and
attent to the wasterney and a half mines to the

more immediately at the foot of the mountains, and return by the wagon road, two and a half miles to the south of the point where he trail crosser.

"About six miles from our ercampment brought us to the rumins. The ascent had been so gracual that, with all the intimate knowledge possessed by Cusson, who had made the country his home for sevention years, we were obliged to watch very closely to find the place at which we had reached the columnating point. This was between two low hills, rising on either hard fifty or sixty feet. When I hooked back at them, from the foot of the immediate slope on the western plein, their summits appeared to be about one hurdred area twenty feet above. From the impression on my mind at this time, and subsequently on our hurded and twenty feet above. From the impression or my mind at this time, and subsequently on our return I aboute compare the elevation which we surnouted immediately at the Pass, to the ascent of the Capitol Hill from the avenue, at Washington. It is difficult for me to fix positively the breacht of this Pass. From the broken ground where it commandes, at the foot of the Wind River chain, the view to the southeast is over a champaign country, broken, at the distance of finiteen miles, by the Table Rock, which, with the other isolated hills in its vicinity, seem to stand on a comparative plain. This I indged to be its trainstion the ridge recovering its rugged character with the Table Rock. It will be seen that it in no manner resembles the places to which the term is commonly applied—nothing of the gorge-like character and winding escents of the Alleghamy passes in America. winding escents of the Alleghary passes in America, nothing of the Great St. Bernard and Simplon passes in Europe. Approaching it from the mouth of the Sweet Water, a sandy plain, one bundred and twenty Sweet Water a same plant, one that can be made ascent, to the summit, about reven thousand f et above the sea; and the traveler, without being reminded of any change by toilseme ascents, suddenly fit ds himself on the waters which flow to the Pa in Ocean. By the roste we had traveled, the distance from Fort Luramite or nine funding. is three hundred and twenty mile, or nine hundred and fifty from the mouth of the Kanasa."

-Is here any intimation of a clara to original olecovery ! Does he not speak of the Pass as alread; krown, and of Carson's "intimate know .. oge" of the country thereabouts? What absurdity, they, to parade certificates that others had penetra ed it before him! Nor did any one ever bear so intimation from him that he conquered California. He bore his part bravely and well, in this as in other services devolved on him; but he did not, with his forty to eighty guides, explorers and environment achieve exclusively the conquest of a country as large as Great Britain and Ireland, studded with military posts and containing several thousands of hostile fighting men, nearly all well arried and mounted. But what he did achieve in Colifornia, Capt. Phelon's lucid narrative in part sets forth, and we commend it to general perusal.

We find the following piece of rhetoric in the leading columns of The Richmond Whig:

"THE N. Y. TRIBUNE is expatinting on its favor the me—the degeneracy of Virginia in consequence of the exister co of Sivery. One would suppose from the batted which The Thibuse bears Virginia, that it would be more intional to relation to Commonwealth is burrying to ruin as fast as she can not what not let her riv in peace! If Slavery has go, why not let her rip in peace? If Slavery bought her to ceath's door, and you are glad of

blooght her to ceath's door, and you are glad of it, why seek to rescue her from destruction?

"We have heard a great deal of Slavery's marring the prosperty of the South. There never was a groceer fallecy. The existence of negroes here and their labor fave enabled as thus long to maintain ourselves in spite of the onerous exactions laid upon us for the benefit of the North. Of the eighty millions of dollars am maly paid into the Federal Treasury, at least fifty millions is part by the South-and nearly the whole (possibly four or five millions may be excepted) to distorted at the North. But the is not all—we permit the sharping Yankers to shave us out of quite as nuch more in the way of trad. No country on the face of the earth could prosper under such a condition of things. If we were not of these Yatkee blood-suckers, we should very speedily see which section would wither, and which speedily see which section would wither, and which would flourish like the green bay tree.

The Whig is gressly mistaken if it really imagines that we cherish any "hatred" of Virginia. We hate her no more than we do the tippier waom we endeaver to wean from the evil habit which renders him a curse to his family, a maisance to the neighborho d, and his own worst enemy. We held the opinions not only of WASHINGTON PAT-RICK HENRY and JEFFERSON with regard to Slavery and its effect on the moral and material welfare of the Old Dominion, but those cherished and openly proclaimed by John Hampden Pleasman who gave The Whig a reputation which Bute, th its later conduct has not yet quite exhausted, and by her eminent sons who boldly argued for General Emencipation in her Constitutional Convention which sat in that same Richmond less than a quarter of a century ago. By far the abler it not the more numerous part of that Convention pronounced Slavery, just as we do, the giant scourge and ulter of Virginia-the one great obstacle to her entering afresh upon that career of growth, prosperity and renown from which she has sadly fallen a vay through the last helf century.

- The idea that Virginia pay - more into the Federal Treasure than she gets out of it, is certainly fanny, but we are not now in a mood to relish the purely facetious. As to the "Yankee bloodsuckre," whom The Whig would expel from Virginia. we quite agree in the suggestion that they were better elsewhere. Residence in Virginia seld in improves either their manners or their morals; an l we shall be glad to bear that she has deter niged to dispense with their further muistrations To do this, however, she must rid herself of Slavery, and so arouse the energies of her native whites that she shall no longer need to import her merchants. teachers, engineers, sailors, &c. &c. By all ments, let it be done.

The excitement about yellow fever at and in the neighborhood of Fort Hamilton is somewhat abating, marmuch as there have been few if any new cares within the last week. Along the shore of the Nerrows, he wever there is still considerabic slavio. Nathaniel Boyle, a fisherman, whose daughter clea a out a week ago. Was buried yesterdse, and John Lake, also a fisherman at the ame place, died within the last forty-night sours -both of pellow fever. The daughter and son-insw of Mr. Byle are also now sick and four epi-dren of the late Alderman Bergen, and the reace three other cases in the mighborhood; but he physicials new are more successful in their treatment. and wren p omptly att aded to the disease yields to the proper recogoles. There are at the time but few fac dies left on the shore. The houses are tenantiers, and the gardens and farms in a good degree abandoned Families who have resided there for twenty, thirty and forty years in uninterupted health, and opened their bouses every seaon for their relatives and friends who wished to escape from the heated city, have all find from their homes; and yet, not withstanding this palonbe fact and the no less noterious truth that no o arbs per sickness were there until the yellow fiver vesicle were quarantized in their vicinity, the Board of Health of the City and the Health Officer at the Quarantine steadily refuse to listen t the earnest, orgent and importunate entreaties the inhabitants of the shore, to have these intected vesseis removed. The existence of this to the characteristic classes and the spicial conin full glocy; but could have become rare, and
the removal of the Quarantine to Sandy Hook

## FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1856. If any simple minded civizen should happen to be in doubt about the value of the public printing here, he has only to cast his eyes north from the Capitol, in the neighborhood of Judge Douglas's villa, to see a huge pile rising, destined for future operations. Mr. Wendell is erecting a building five stories high, two hundred and forty feet long by seventy wide. This printing office will consist of five grand rooms, the machinery being intended for the lowest. There is no other edifice in the United States devoted to similar purposes that will compare in graideur of scale with the one now progressing. It is really comfortable to be public printer in these days, especially when one can afford to direct his plans with a view to perpetuating the profits. Some of our public patriots, who have thus far unprofitably directed their efforts and ambition to the Presidency, may be found willing now to seek other and more advantageous opportunities of reward.

It is pretty well ascertained, if Congress will continue the publication of the books already ordered, that the Japan Expedition, Pacific Railroad Report, and Gillis's Exploration, will run into five or six volumes each. By this process a few more millions will be drained from the Treasury, and the responsibilities of Secretary Guthrie correspond-

The complaints and censures in regard to the depredations of public documents from the mails, do not in any way affect the city Post Office here. Col. Berret, the Postmaster, is universally esteemed as the of the best officers in the public service, who by his diligence, fidelity, and ability, has succeeded in establishing a system of great value to the public, and in affording facilities never heretofore enjoyed. By his directions the documents are distributed with the same promptitude and care as letters, and the rule of the office is, that the clerks shall not put duty, until every parcel is mailed. It is possible that abstractions may have occurred while the decuments were in transit. But the fact that the packages are accumulated at the boarding-houses and hotels, and intrusted to careless servants to be mailed, in connection with the other well known fact that while the books are only published for the use of Congress such as are valuable are on sale here, may explain many of the alleged errors. The Postmaster has taken unusual pains to inquire into every particular case brought to his notice and the result thus far does not tend to criminate the department at all. Take one illustration:

Dr. Lawson's Meteorological Report was sent to every army station and literary society and in-stitution in the United States. From official re-turns made it was found that all but four copies reached their destination, and these were subsequently traced to the Post-Offices, where they were directed, remaining uncalled for. One other explanation may be made. Large pub-lic documents cannot be put into the general delivery or private boxes of a Post-Office, and unless specially claimed, may very easily be laid aside in the pressure of business.

Great efforts will be made in the Senate to re-

instate the Military Superintendence over the pub-lic buildings, which the House abolished very judiciously. In order that the country may exactly appreciate the working of this system, a few facts are worthy of remark, which have just been officially communicated by the Secretary of War, in answer to an inquiry made several months ago.
When the plan of the extension of the Capitol was
adopted, which Mr. Walter, the architect, prepared after consultation, \$2,075,000 were estimated to be the entire cost for its completion. As soon as Gen. Pierce came into office the charge of this work was removed from the Department of this work was removed from the Department of the Interior, to the War Department and then the Military regime was established. According to the admission of Capt. Meigs, who superintends the extension, the whole of the ginal estimate is already expended, and two dellars more are coolly asked for the completion. At the same ratio of progress, four round millions would be nearer the mark. This is a sample of military rule. If the design originally agreed u on had been carried out, and contracts made, as they could have been, with reliable parties, the first estimate might have covered the cost. A change in the plans and in the system of purchases

has augmented the necessary outlay by millions.

The Pacific Railroad had a fair shake in the House this morning, and stood its ground pretty The bill came up from the Committee on Public Lands. and was resisted by the Southern Chivalry, led by Mr. Orr, in various parliamentary The attempt to kill it by side blows failed, forme. and finally, at the expiration of the morning hour, the contest stood adjourned, with a motion to

Through the earnest efforts of Mr. Giddings, the House took up the Calendar of Private Claims, against which no objection was made, and proceeded in good temper to their consideration.

Mr. Knowlton, who so creditably represents the

Third District in Maine, has written a letter de-clining to be a candidate for reflection. He takes ground that a clergyman should not interfere political contests, except in some peculiar emeriniquity was committed, to yield his perso pal objections. It is doubtful, however, whether his constituents will consent to part with so faitha representative. The Senate returned the Civil bill to the House,

minus the Kansas amendments, and then took up the Navy bill, westing the whole day in discussing the extra pay for officers on the La Piate and INDEX.

# IOWA ELECTION.

The following are the reported majorities for Congiers in the 1st District of Iowa, as far as heard from, compared with the vole of 1854, when Hall (Dem. was chosen by 179 majority. These returns comprise about half the courties in the District.

	1856		1554	
Counties.	Curise (N)	Hall (D)	Cinrk (R.)	Hall (D)
H. mry	891	0.8	510	**
Jefferm B		**	185	4.4
Ven Buten		**	24	140
3 - 10 to to to		144		45
Maharka	xe		5.0	2.00
F mebels	150		(No return.)	
Jespet	450		192	200
1	10 m2d		(4)	144
I STIFF	300		1.56	
1 . 165	200		79	
M'aciecti	170		100	52
L			44	31
lawstemie		40	1.64	1.00
1 charmann	10110	100	14	314
Werello		100		4.2
Day Farmer		300		137
J. 14821046		1640	- 44	169
	200		T. T.	777
Total (17 Con.	free course	676	1112	917
Majority for		de. :	or Clark,	25. Re-

The Sham Democracy claim that Hall is no lected. t the above returns do not lock much like it heside, we have a telegraphic dispatch which acunces the election of Curtiss by something more Par 1,300 majority.

AUCTIOSEEIS' DUTY .- We learn from the Conen paid the State during the past dis months by and charging. Out of the anticoncers in the City of -York who make returns, there are but five who ver \$1.00 and they are - follows:

Pool by L. M. Fudfoat: 7-623-96
Paul by A. Fudfoat: 7-623-96
Paul by H. L. Higner: 5773-59
Paul by W. Pri. 4405-37
Paul by V. Pri. 4405-37
Paul by V. Scuddet: 1,081-13 outer racity., 1 mass or Balende paid by 21 other anci-Albany pays no auction duty, and Buffalo the small

ount of his Of during the past ex months.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug 13, 1856. The House is firm to-day. The Appropriation bill came back from the Senate with the proviso annulling the Bogus laws, and releasing the State prisoners stricken out. After the sharpest debate of the session the proviso was readded, the Previous Question called, and the vote will be the first thing in order to morrow.

Mr. Campbell was opposed to the proviso on the ground that he knew the State prisoners in Kan-awould not be convicted. This as nouncement was a bemb-shell that threw confusion into the ranks of the South. Smith of Va. could'nt believe the President had stooped to communicate any such intelligence. Seward of Georgia thought if the President liberated those priseners at this particular time, after they had been confined four mouths. it was in mighty bad taste.

Meeers. Campbell, Kunkel, Cumback, Gall way, Giddings, and Grow, severally contributed spicy speeches

The book appropriation, stricken out by the Sena e, was again added, and several private bitls were passed.

There is a report current that the President and Cabinet have been in session to-day, and fire were in favor of removing Judges Lecompte and Cato and releasing the Free-State prisoners of Kansas, and three against it.

Messrs. Sherman of Ohio and Morall of Va. were severally unarimously renominated for Coagress yesterday, and they were to-day severally congratulated by their friends.

The Senate, to-day, passed a bill giving \$2,500 yearly salary to each Member of Congress, and the present miteage; and are not to have any books except such as are published by the Congress of which they are members. This is equivalent to about \$1,000 per year increase upon the present

In Executive session, to-day, the Senate acted upon treaties with the Two Sicilys, Baden, Austrin, and Nicaragua. The treaty with the Sandwich Islands was taken up and discussed, but no: acted upon.

To the Associated Press. There is no truth in the report that Judges Lecompte

There is no truth in the report that Judges Lecompte and Cato have been efficially requested to resign; nor have they been removed. There is no ground for the statement that the prosecutions in Kausas for treason and other crimes are to be quashed. Mr. Geary accepted the Governorship of Kausas on no such conditions as have been alleged.

The Senate was in Executive Session more than three hours to-day, and ratified the treaties with Austria and Baden for the extradition of criminals; also commercial treaties with the Two Sicilies and Nicargua—the latter made with the old Government. A treaty with the Sandwich Islands was considered, but not finally acted upon.

Official decuments show that Houduras has refused to receive the United States Commercial Agent until indubitably convinced of the autherticity of his commission, but permitting him to remain, provided his conduct furnish no ground of complaint relative to the questions which agitate that part of Central America against the Fullbusters who have violently seized on Nicaragua.

#### XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Washisoros, Aug. 13, 1856.

A message was received from the President in an swer to the resolution calling for information relative to the protocol of the Peace Congress on provate ring.

The Serate discussed and passed, by a vote of 35 against 11, the bit regulating the compensation of converse of Congress.

The Setate discussed and passed by a vote of 35 against 11, the bit regulating the compensation of members of Congress.

Mr JONE's (lows) offered a resolution that in the proceedings before the Senate, in the matter of Washington A. Bartlett, late a Lieutenant of the United States Navy, complaining of the action had under the act of Congress, entitled: "An Act to promote the "fficiency of the Navy," approved Feb uary 28, 1855, acting appears which impeaches his promptions and officiency as an officer of the Navy, or impugas his character as a gettleman. Mr. Jones said, in The New York Herald of the 11th inst. he had seen an edit rial acticle which was based upon the Report of the Naval Committee, reflecting on Lieut, Bartlett. He therefore desired to as inposite Senator of Tennersee (feel), who made that report, to say whether any such inference could legitimately be drawn. whether any such inference could legitimately be draws

therefrom.

Mr. BELL rose to explain, but objection being mace, he said be should avail himself of the first oppertunity to do so. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House passed the bill extending the patent of Adams's printing presses by a majority of 49 votes. The Senate's amendment to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bul, was then taken

The question stated was on agreeing to the Senate a amendment to strike out the provise that no money be expected until the persons under indictment in Kan-sas shall be discharged and the prosecutions dis-

Mr. PENNINGTON moved an amendment to the Setate's amendment, making a similar provision, that nothing therein should be so construed as to pre-vent the indictment, arrest, punishment or detention, in or by any Court of the United States in Kansas of any person who shall have violated any provision of any act of Congress in the commission of any offense against person or property. He (Pennington) would never vote a dollar to sustain these indictments for treason, or uphold the Bogus Legislature.

Mr. LETCHER said the Course only could determine whether those individuals were suit vor more at

mine whether those individuals were guil y or innecent. He though the House were poorly employed in seeking to rullify judicial proceedings by legal enaction in He should like to know whether Mr. Pennington and his friends were afraid of the Courte?

Mr. PENNINGTON—I am afraid of the Courte of

Kansas Does the sentleman from Virginia (Letcher Ashess Does the Leatherman from Virginia (Letcher) believe any parties guilty of treason in the Territory? Mr. LETCHER replied in the affirmative, saying they had solemnly sworn to subvert the Government. Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) was satisfied that no person now in prison or under arrest in Kansas for treason would be prosecuted or putished.

Mr. KUNKEL wished to know how Mr. Campbell

became the recipi at of information devied to other Mr. Pennington's amendment was agreed to by

Various meffectual efforts were made to further

During the proceedings, Mr. GROW spoke of the events in Kansas, in connection with its Courts as risguestion to humanity, and insisted that the fimits then of the appropriation could be made without rev-

Mr. DAVIS (Ind.) said if Judge Lecompte was properly reported, there was not a standow of reason for the charge of treason. The House had not reached a point when a revolutionary remedy was justifiable. It was children to the extreme to withhord the appro-priation for the Kansas Courts when the machinery by which the Government carnes on its business is no

Mr. KUNKEL said he had a right to know when he

cheisl communication but believed that the project that would not be carried on to the extent of treaser.

Mr. STANTON put so faith in the Executive promote and would not therefore to legislate. For one hearted advers to be provise disregaring all conse-

the supposition of Mr. Campbell was correct. He do not concur with Mr. Letcher that the President of no right to centred the prosecutions in Kansas. He thought the Executive could enter a notice process, and did not believe the second hat gone far except in what they had done to constitute treason.

Mr. CALLOWAY advocated the limitation of the

ppr pristion, and said they were reduced by and really to test and alternative.

HI MPHREY MARSHALL thought the Hotal ought to trustle for r and deeps than they had be for metric past. He was gradfied that Presides Pierce ned made a confidential communication to the

House.

Mr. CAMPBELL—The gendleman from Kentody has so anthouty for using that language.

Mr. MARSHALL—I have a right to draw such a inference. These who have been kicking up such these in Kanras are now to reliet off. He wanted he country to know this, so that those from the North and the South who have been defending sovereign new at see Foreks.

ny cry Eureka. Mr. GIDDINGS congratule led the country on 9, suspictous fact that the representative vous had a last been beard at the other old of the avenue of thanked God that he had been permitted to see the

Mr. CAMPRELL, which to speak but
Mr. GIDDINGS refused to yield the floor.
Much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings, during which Mr. CAMPBELL said, in reply to a remark of Mr. Gredings, that if the conflict mas bound, he and his collections that if the conflict mas bound or law where.
M. GIDDINGS [swiling]. Pressed don't talk about meeting the elsewhere [Laughter].
Mr. CAMPBELL (carnessly). I mean in debate—in debate.

debate. Mr. CRAIGE made at its Fee nal motion for the

Mr. CRAIGE has a larger of a resolution or the Chronites to rise, that he might offer a resolution requesting the President to furnish the flower with all the information in his preserving relative to the disconnected the prosecutions a Kaneas.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) old not believe the President

Mr. SMJFH (Va.) old not believe the President would either under see to be viscion the action of the competent authorizes of Kamesa, or step in disalignt influence the action of the House with referens to the curies conflice to them.

Mr. CUMBACK thought the President had taken a leng time to fine out the tithe persons imprisoned in Kamesa vers not guilty of treason.

Mr. SEWARD had always doubted whether though had been committed or not but this was a question which belonged to the Courts. If the provise is to be engrated in the appropriation bills, let them go. If the President knuckles to it, be it so. He would not swallow that which he did not approve.

the President knuckles to it, be it so. He would as swallow that which he did not approve. The Come it to the a disagreed to the bend's amendment, striking out another proving analy, that wich holding appropriations for proceduing or detaining persons charged with treason and other political off-sees.

off-sees.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned, w.o. the unders'auding that the que tion ou conce ring to a men ments should be taken to-morrow. At

> ARKANSAS ELECTION. LITTLE ROCK Weenpeaday, Aug. 9, 14 6,

Returns from Crittengen Courty show that Lines W. Corway, the Democratic candidate for Governor, but carried it by 75 majority. In St. Francis County is has also been successful by 200 m-jority. The return generally indicate the election of Conway by short 3,500 majority. The Legislature will be largely Dem crate. Mesers, Wairen and Greenwood, Democratare elected to Congress

MAINE POLITICS. MAINE POLITIES.
WATERVILLE, Mo., Aug. 15, 1856.
Democratic and Whig mass mortions were held
ere to day, neither of which was lergely attended,
not were very enthuliastic.
W. B. S. Moor was President of the Democratic

W. B. S. Moor was President of the Democratic meeting and it was addressed by Nathan Cuffeed of Perland and James W. Bagbar y if Augusta. The Whig meeting was addressed by Geo Evans and Phiness Bantes of Portland and D. Bromen at Bath. A letter was real from the Hon. Rates Choate of Beston, favoring the election of James Rechard. Bucharan The Democrats met in the forenest and the Which

in the afternoon. Strong symptoms of featurers a Frement rally was also held out lecollege grounds by the students and citizers, who were addressed by Lott M Morrill and others. Afterward a procession was fore sed, in which about 1,000 persons blaned.

Many dwellings and stores were decorated with Frement and Dayton flores.

The Commencement exercises to-day passed of creditably.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINA TION.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1856.

The Hon. G.o. W. Peck was renominated a selectley for Congress by the Degree rate of the Four a Obstret.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL-YELLOW FEVER AT

CHARLESTON.

BALTIMORE Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1856.
The Senthern Mod as intens due to hanc.
The Clareston Bond of Health reports noother death from yellow fever, and the existence of these mers in the Hospital and three in the city at large-

FICE AT LOUISVILLE. Latteviter, K., Wednesste, Aug. 15, 1856.
The building keeps as Ap die Hall, and an adjoining building, were destroyed by fire this morning. The first was occupied by W. C. Meore, furniture for exand the other by C. Proal as a suddlery store. At one less is \$12,000—terried \$4,000. Proal was in un. \$5,000, which fully covers his loss.

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED. PORTLAND, Me. Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1856.
Yesterday at Yannouth, a sail bost while re under from the Islands, was aruck by a whirlwind and stok, drowing sever person, viz. Mrs. John Brown sail two aballehidren, Mrs. John Brown sail two children, and a daughter of Adam Baker. These there, who were on board, were saved.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, avg 13, 1806.
A tremendous ratio s'orm amounting allowst to a water spout commerced in rest so clook the evening.
Considerable damage was de-Corsiderable damage was done. The warehouse of Ephraim Lairabe, on Mercer and G and streets, the drug store of Solon on King in Calvert start, and Hise's chair factory in Gay street, were unreafed.

THE ARABIA OUTWARD BOUND. THE ARABIA OCTIVARD BOUSD.

BOSTON, Wede-scay, Aug. 13, 18-6.

The Steamship Arabia sailed from here at note to day with 16 passengers for Halifax, and 93 for 18-6 pool. She takes out \$503,000 in specie.

CANAL TOLLS. The Canal Tols for the first week i. A. amount of to \$98,000, an increase over the core pring week of last year of \$6.040.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER KANGAROO. PRILADELPHIA, Wedlesday, Aug. 13, 15 T. c screw steam top K angaroo, from Leverpoonth all thas arrived below.

THE DOG NOBLE AND THE EMPTY HOLE

BY BENET WARD BEECHER.

The first Sunio. r with h we spent to Leven, w The first Sumo, r with we spent in Lenax, we has along a very intelligrated on named Noble. It was tearned in many thing, end by its dog lone exceed the midping a notation of all the children. But there were some thing, which Noble could be serious. Heving on one of a since a red squared sure is a bole in a state wall be could not be personaled that he was not there for everyone.

Several red quantal level close to the louse and has become annuar, but not take. They kept up a regular comp with Noble. They would cake have from the haple the a with providing contacts, they would run along the fence almost within rushing they would cook up their tals and salescess the road of the bord, and yet their was since a wall troops called.

the bord, are yet trees was such a well those calculation under all the appearant rachuses, that Nobel avoidably arrived at its or the dispolyton as the square i

Mr. Campbell derived his information that there would be no presentions in Kansas.

Mr. Campbell derived his information that there would be no presentions in Kansas.

Mr. Campbell trepled it was well known he had no ympathy with the present Arministration nor such the party that hanglit there would not such the party that hanglit there would not he known do his ved that those men arrested in Kansas on the charge of treason for violatin of the laws of what is termed the Bigui Legi-istare, would not be provided to punishment. He there exist to Mr. Kunkel he is ver a cold violate the confirmation in the laws to bring the source of the information.

Mr. L. TCuthk said the Present Konsas than the provided and the confirmation in the laws to be suffered as the confirmation in the laws to be suffered as the confirmation in the laws to be suffered as the confirmation in the laws to be suffered as the confirmation in the laws to be suffered as the confirmation in the laws to be suffered as the confirmation in the laws to be suffered as the suffered contains a contain the laws to be suffered as the suffered as the suffered as the suffered as the suffered contains a contain the laws to be suffered as the suffered contains as the

This impairs against the efficient of the end of the en the and would not herefore to legislate. For one he stated advers to be provide disregarding all consequence.

Mr. ORR and he had not the last of semantion to come with a last of the last of the last of the had be had be but that